

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 2nd September 1916.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(d)—Education—	
Nil.		Superintendent of Education for Delhi and Ajmere	1189
		The Calcutta University Senate meeting	ib.
		University fees	1190
		The Id holidays in the Presidency College	ib.
		Interference with prayers	ib.
		Expulsion of students from the Sibpur Engineering	
		College	ib.
		Wanted doctors	1191
		Wanted a boarding-house for the Medical College	ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Admin- istration—	
(a)—Police—		Acquisition of a saint's house	1191
Wanted a Board to control internments	1185	The Calcutta Improvement Trust	ib.
Internments	ib.	Self-government in the mufassil	ib.
Ditto	ib.	"Counting one's chickens before they are hatched"	1192
Inconveniences of an interned person	1186	Denied elective rights	ib.
Ditto ditto	ib.	"Cholera in the Sonthal Parganas"	ib.
Narendra Nath Sett and Syam Sundar Chakravarti	ib.	Tramway conductors	ib.
Narendra Nath Sett	ib.	(f)—Questions affecting the Land—	
Internment of Bijay Ranjan Mitra—His uncle's		Nil.	
letter	ib.	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
"Alternate arrest and release"	1187	Thefts in female compartments of railway trains	1192
Panna Lal Sonar	ib.	"Water scarcity"	ib.
The New India's deposit	ib.	(h)—General—	
"It is the same thing under a different name"	ib.	"Admission of Bengalis into the army"	1192
Extension of the Defence of India Act to Patna	ib.	Bengali sepoy	1193
"Who is the Judge?"	ib.	Bengali soldiers	ib.
"The Calcutta Police"	1188	Ditto	ib.
Ditto	ib.	The proposed Bengali regiment	1194
Indians and Sergeants in the Calcutta Police	ib.	Musalma and the Bengali Infantry	ib.
Theft of packages, etc.	ib.	The jute contract	ib.
		Ditto	ib.
		"Wailings in the jute market"	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—			
"Is this recognition of merit?"—Appointment of			
a Sub-Judge	1188		
Is this selection by merit?	ib.		
The case of Shaikh Paban, chaukidar of Alaipur			
(Khulna)	1189		
"The case of Ashgar Ali"	ib.		
(c)—Jails—			
Juvenile offenders	1189		
Ditto	ib.		

(h)—General—concl.

Purchase of jute for Government	...	1194
Ralli contract	...	ib.
"Messrs. Ralli Brothers in the jute market"	...	ib.
"The jute sensation"	...	ib.
You had better say what sort of talk is this	...	1195
Sir Sankaran Nair and <i>Capital</i>	...	ib.
The supersession of the Commander-in-Chief	...	ib.
"Discontinuance of Government's subsidy to the Moslem Hitaishi"	...	ib.
Lord Carmichael's Durbar speech	...	1196
The Governor on the duties of Bengalis	...	ib.
Lord Carmichael	...	ib.
"The atmosphere is the same wherever we go"	...	1197
Nawab Shamsul-Huda's successor	...	ib.
Protection for Indian industries	...	ib.
Collecting funds for a reception	...	ib.
Public Service Commission	...	ib.
Moslems in the Provincial Service	...	1198
Number of Moslem representatives on the Imperial Council	...	ib.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Nil.

PAGE.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND
CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

"Famine in Bengal" ... 1199

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

"War news"	...	1198
"Russian successes in the east"	...	1199
"Russia"	...	ib.
Russo-Turkish fight in Van and Urumia	...	ib.
"The war"	...	ib.
France	...	1200
The submarine <i>Deutschland</i>	...	ib.
"Removing the stigma"	...	ib.
Sir Roper Lethbridge on protection in India	...	ib.
"Our future"	...	ib.
Now they too want a separate electorate	...	ib.
Mrs. Besant as a friend of India	...	1201

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1916.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 47 years.	500
2	"Diptee" (P) ...	Do.	Do	Rev. G R. Kampfer ...	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Ahale Hadis" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Maulvi Abdul Hakim ; age 32 years	1,000
4	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	700
5	"Al-Islam" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Akram Khan ; age 36 years	900
6	" Alochana " (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	500
7	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
8	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	300
9	"Anjali" (P)	Do.	Do.	Krishna Bihari Datta ; age 30 years.	200
10	"Antapur" (P)...	Do.	Do.	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	1,000
11	"Archhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	600
12	"Arghya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	350
13	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 76 years.	1,000
14	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 51 years.	1,600
15	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 42 years.	600
16	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca.	1,000
17	"Baidya Sanjivani" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu Baidya ; age about 53 years.	500
18	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore	Do.	Jogendra Nath De, Hindu, Barui ...	500
19	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	C. S. Patterson ...	4,000
20	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 44 years.	500
21	" Bangabandhu " (P)...	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 58 years.	150
22	"Bangal Mahila" (P) ...	.....	Do.	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	Not known.
23	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin ; age 70 years.	6,000
24	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 31 years.	1,550
25	" Bangavasi " (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 59 years.	19,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
26	" Bankura Darpan " (N).	Bankura	Weekly	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 55 years	453
27	" Banshari " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Tapan Das, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 23 years.	500
28	" Barisal Hitaishi " (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 38 years.	625
29	" Basumati " (N)	Calcutta	Do	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years, and Panchkari Banerji.	14,000
30	" Bauddha Bandhu " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 33 years.	750
31	" Bhakti " (P)	Howrah	Do.	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	600
32	" Bharati " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Mani Lal Ganguli, Brahmo ; age about 33 years.	1,700
33	" Bharatbarsha " (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 40 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 52 years.	4,000
34	" Bharatmalila " (P)	Dacca	Do.	Srinati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 35 years.	450
35	" Bharat Nari " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ananda Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	1,000
36	" Bhisak Darpan " (P)	Do.	Do.	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi	250
37	" Bidushak " (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	200
38	" Bijnan " (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 44 years.	200
39	" Bikrampur " (P)	Mymensingh	Quarterly	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	500
40	" Birbhum Varta " (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	1,007
41	" Birbhumi " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	800
42	" Birbhum Vasi " (N)	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Tara Sundar Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin.	700
43	" Brahma Vadi " (P)	Barisal	Monthly	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 54 years.	660
44	" Brahma Vidya " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
45	" Brahman Samaj " (P)	Do.	Weekly	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	1,000
46	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan	Do.	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
47	" Byabasy O Baniya " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 38 years.	500
48	" Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	800
49	" Charu Mihir " (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha	800
50	" Chikitea Prakas " (P)	Nadia	Monthly	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 30 years.	500
51	" Chikitea Tatva Vijnan " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 46 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
52	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	1,000
53	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta	Daily except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Datta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	400
54	"Dainik Basumatī" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years, and others.	3,500
55	"Dacca Prakash" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
56	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 41 years.	2,000
57	"Dhanwantari" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Purna Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya age 62 years.	600
58	"Dharma Tatva" (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
59	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 55 years.	7,000
60	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura	Do.	Kumar Dev Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 26 years.	1,500
61	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 79 years.	900
62	"Galpa Lahari" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	800
63	"Gambhira" (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 36 years.	300
64	"Gaud-duta" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
65	"Grihastha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	3,000
66	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 33 years.	500
67	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 59 years.	400
68	"Hare School Magazine" (P)	Do.	Do.	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
69	"Hindu Ranjika" (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	200
70	"Hindu Sakha" (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
71	"Hindu School Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Bajali Bhushan Shome, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 18 years.	800
72	"Hitavadi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	32,000
73	"Islam Abha" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Shaikh Abdul Majid	1,000
74	"Islam-Rabi" (N)*	Mymensingh	Weekly	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Musliman ; age about 34 years.	700
75	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 58 years.	700
76	"Jagaran" (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
77	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	600
78	"Jangipur Samoad" (N)*	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
79	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jatindranath Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	300
80	"Jasohar" (N)	Jessore	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
81	"Jhankar" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jitendra Nath Pal, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	900
82	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur	Do.	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 36 years.	300
83	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,500
84	"Kajer-Loke" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	350
85	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 51 years.	500
86	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	150
87	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 70 years.	500
88	"Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Kumar Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	750
89	"Khuinavasi" (N)	Khuina	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 54 years.	350
90	"Krishak" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 42 years.	700
91	"Krishi Samvad" (P)	Dacca	Do	Nishi Kanta Ghosh Hindu, Kayastha age about 36 years.	1,000
92	"Kshatriya Bandhoo" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagiswar Prasad Sinha, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	400
93	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian; age about 52 years.	500
94	"Kushadaha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
95	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 61 years.	200
96	"Mahila Bandhav" (P)	Do.	Do.	Miss K. Blair; age 61 years	500
97	"Mahishya Mahila" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
98	"Mahiya Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sevananda Bharati, Hindu, Mahishya; age 32 years.	1,200
99	"Malancha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta; Hindu, Vaidya; age 46 years.	1,000
100	"Malda Samachar" (N)	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	1,100
101	"Manasi" (P)*	Calcutta	Monthly	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray Hindu, Brahmin, age 41 years.	2,200
102	"Mandar Mala"	Do.	Weekly	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 68 years.	400
103	"Marmavani" (N)*	Do.	Do.	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	700
104	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Do.	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope; age 27 years.	500

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
105	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Midnapore	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayas- tha ; age 39 years.	1,700
106	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozam- mul Haque.	8,500
107	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalmān; age 40 years.	About 7,000
108	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ananda Charan Sen, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	450
109	"Murshidabad Hital- shi." (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
110	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
111	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 33 years.	500
112	"Narayan" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 49 years.	1,200
113	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mani Lal Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	700
114	"Nava Vanga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 27 years.	400
115	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banarji, Hindu, Brah- min ; age 49 years.	About 3,500
116	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 63 years.	900
117	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo ; age 56 years.	500
118	"Nityananda Sevak" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Abinash Chandra Kahyapurantirtha, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
119	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 33 years.	400
120	"Pabna Bogra Hital- shi" (N).	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhatta- charyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
121	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	500
122	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	300
123	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	500
124	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	300
125	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	400
126	"Pataka" (P)	Barisal	Quarterly	Revd. J. D. Raw	500
127	"Prabhini" (N)*	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
128	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,600
129	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kai- varta, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	210
130	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,000
131	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Jogesh Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
132	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 45 years.	715

*Suspended.

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
133	"Pratijna" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	150
134	"Pratihar" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 68 years.	506
135	"Pratibha" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Abinash Chandra Mazumdar ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
136	"Pravasi" (P)	Calcutta	Do	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 57 years.	5,000
137	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	300
138	"Pritibarta" (P)	Tippera	Do.	Kali Das Pal ; Hindu	500
139	"Rajdutt" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Revd. Rasa Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 33 years.	700
140	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	400
141	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika." (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Bhavani Prasanna Lahiri ; Hindu, Brahmin.	500
142	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Weekly	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan ; age 36 years.	783
143	"Rayat" (N)*	Calcutta	Do.	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 35 years.	900
144	"Sabuj Patra" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 41 years.	500
145	"Sadhak" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Satish Chandra Biswas ; Hindu, Kaivartta ; age 34 years.	200
146	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 51 years.	2,000
147	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 62 years.	400
148	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pramatha Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 36 years.	1,300
149	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta	300
150	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 36 years	450
151	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satish Chandra Roy	300
152	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	About 550
153	"Sammilan" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste age 43 years.	200
154	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose ; age about 48 years.	300
155	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	N. J. Basu, M.A.	400
156	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 32 years.	2,500
157	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Kumar Mitter ; age 55 years.	6,000

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
158	"Sankalpa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	900
159	"Sansodhini" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Chandra Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
160	"Santosh" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Mohim Ch. Chakladar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
161	"Saswati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 51 years.	400
162	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Purba Bangala Brahman Sammilani	300
163	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 59 years	200
164	"Serampore" (N)	Serampore	Weekly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	400
165	"Sisu" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	7,500
166	"Saurabha" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	1,200
167	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P)	Chinsura	Do.	Netai Chand Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 37 years.	350
168	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Hindu ; Baidya ; age 41 years.	200
169	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 59 years	125
170	"Siksha Prachar" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 38 years.	1,000
171	"Siksha Samachar" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 39 years.	1,500
172	"Snehamayi" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	700
173	"Sopan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	250
174	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak." (P).	Do.	Do.	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, Hindu ; age 56 years.	1,000
175	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat	Do.	Satya Nath Biswas, Hindu ; age 48 years.	300
176	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 32 years.	600
177	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 33 years.	1,200
178	"Sumati" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	500
179	"Suprabhat" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 32 years.	900
180	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Sanyal	500
181	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 32 years.	300
182	"Suhrid" (N)	Perojpur Barisal	Fortnightly	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	300
183	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do.	Baranashi Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	300
184	"Swarnakar Baudhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 50 years.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
185	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
186	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 34 years.	500
187	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	200
188	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	250
189	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 42 years.	450
190	"Tattwa Manjari" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 43 years.	600
191	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" (P).	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 54 years.	300
192	"Theatre" (N) ^o ...	Do.	Weekly	Moni Lal Banarji, Brahmin ; age about 31 years.	800
193	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 44 years.	1,250
194	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukharji ...	900
195	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
196	"Tulsi Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Rasik Mohan Bidyabhushan, Brahmin ; age 55 years.	250
197	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
198	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradánanda ...	1,200
199	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	About 3,000
200	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	450
201	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
202	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Banaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	775
203	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	300
204	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 54 years.	600
205	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	2,000
206	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 39 years.	1,000
207	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Phanindra Nath Pal B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
208	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh	Do	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
209	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	600
210	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	250
211	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500

* Suspended

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
212	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 49 years.	500
213	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 49 years, and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
214	"Fraternity" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	150
215	"Jagannath College Magazine." (P).	Dacca	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
216	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Sankar Chakravarti ; age 49 years.	2,000
217	"Krishnagar College Magazine." (P).	Krishnagar	Monthly	Hemanta Kumar Sarkar	200
218	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
219	"Rangpur Dikprakash." (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
220	"Ripon College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Bi-monthly	Sukumar Datta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha ; age 30 years.	2,000
221	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Weekly	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 43 years.	500
222	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
223	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 51 years.	500
<i>Gar.</i>					
224	"Achikni Ripeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
225	"Phring Phrang" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
226	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	3,000
227	"Calcutta Samachar" (N).	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 61 years.	2,000
228	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Rev. K. W. G. Kennedy, Christian	450
229	"Daily Price List" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Bhupat Ram	250
230	"Dainik Bharat Mitra." (N).	Do.	Do.	Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,500
231	"Daroga Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Barman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 30 years.	800
232	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 40 years.	5,000
233	"Bhaskar" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Padmaraj Ram Vala, Hindu, Jain ; age about 48 years.	200
234	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	500
235	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	R. K. Tebrivala, Hindu, Agarwala ; age 45 years.	300

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Hindi—concluded.</i>				
236	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Kissen Joabar. Hindu, Khatiya ; age 38 years	1,000
237	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	450
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
238	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 63 years.	400
	<i>Persian.</i>				
239	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 71 years.	500
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
240	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ..	Mr. S. T. Jones ...	500
241	"Sajjan Toshini" (P) ...	Srimayapur ...	Do. ...	Bimala Prasad Dutta, Hindu. Kayastha ; age 43 years.	300
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
242	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
243	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	800
244	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 62 years.	940
245	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
246	"Albalagh" (N)* ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan ; age about 33 years.	1,000
247	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar"*	Calcutta	Daily	Maulvi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	800
248	"Negare Bazm" (P)*	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
249	"Refaqut" (N)*	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
250	"Durbin" (N)*	Do	Do.	Mr. A. M. Suhrawardy ...	800
251	"Resalat" (N)*	Do.	Do.	Sajat Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 45 years.	8,000
252	"Safir" (N)* ...	Do.	Do.	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir ...	1,000
253	"Tandrut" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
254	"Tarjoman" (N)*	Do	Daily	Ghulam Hydar Khan, Mussalman ; age about 38 years.	3,000
255	"Tirmezee" (N)*	Do.	Do.	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 26 years.	200
256	"Iqdam" (N)*	Do.	Do.	Mohiuddin Ahmad, B.A. ; age 35 years.	1,000
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
257	"Utkal Varta"*	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 51 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Sadaqat (N.) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	.....	.....
2	Birbhum Hitaishi (N.) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
3	Manashi-O-Marmabani (P.) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
	<i>Gujrati.</i>				
4	Navroz (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....

v
inter
in
sif
of

D
m
th
in
of
an
so
a
a
p
t
a
i
v
i
c
T
s
P
h
a
c
h
t
a

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

THE *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 25th August thanks Lord Carmichael for his recent speech at Dacca which shows a genuine desire to take the people into his confidence. The evidence on which people are interned is that of informers and other interned people. It would be well if such evidence is sifted by a Board as in England before anybody is punished on the strength of it.

BANGALI,
Aug. 25th, 1916.

2. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 22nd August writes:—

CHARU MIHIR,
Aug. 22nd, 1916.

Internments. Many Bengalis have of late been interned and are still being daily interned under the Defence of India Act. This law is an imitation of a similar law in England meant to punish persons who may be guilty of having any connection with the enemies of the British Raj. No one can say that there is a single person in Bengal against whom such a charge may be brought, but still the Defence of India Act has been made applicable to this province. For some years past anarchists have been assassinating police officers. On every such occasion some Bengali youths are arrested by the police and sent up for trial, but almost in every case the accused are acquitted by the court. Thus the real assassins have not been arrested as yet. This is indeed a disgrace to the police and the Government, and so the Anglo-Indian Press urged Government to pass the Defence of India Act under which Bengalis are being arrested and imprisoned without trial. The administration of this law is terrible in its suddenness. A man is arrested without any previous notice, never told what his offence is nor allowed any chance of defending himself, and then interned at some place, no matter whether it is healthy or unhealthy or whether or not the poor prisoner can get there the things to which he is accustomed. There, in his solitary confinement, he is to remain without friends or sympathisers, and if he falls sick he has no one to nurse him. His family, deprived perhaps of their sole bread-winner, have to pass their days in misery while he rots in confinement. We do not think that Government has adopted such a measure of set purpose. It is only on the strength of the reports of the Criminal Investigation Department that Government is arresting and interning people indiscriminately. All this is creating great discontent in the country. We admit that anarchical crimes have made the situation very grave, but the steps taken by Government are not likely to remedy it. We are glad to find that our contemporary of the *Capital* has expressed a similar view.

3. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 24th August says:—

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 24th, 1916.

Ibid. Now-a-days house searches and internments are the order of the day in Calcutta. Hardly a day passes when such events do not happen. Whenever the police wants to intern a man it gets out a warrant for searching his house from the Magistrate on some ground or other. Since the murder of Deputy Superintendent Basanta Kumar Chatterji the police has secured warrants for searching papers in connection with offences under section 302. When a house is searched, the police take the man they suspect along with them, so that they may "ask him something." After this he is placed before high officials who tell him that he has been arrested under section 54, of the nature of which about 99 per cent. of the people are ignorant. But this does not prevent arrests being made. Here ends the first chapter in the internment of an individual.

After this the second chapter begins. In Calcutta, immediately after a person is arrested, he is sent to Kyd Street or to the Police Court and sometimes to the lock-up. The police then attempt to get out information from him according to their methods, and if he does not say anything or pleads not guilty, he is sent to the Dullanda House. If this place happens to be overcrowded he is sent to the Alipore Jail. His relatives have then to wander about from place to place without success. After 10 or 14 days, when an application for bail is made, the reply is given that though he has been

acquitted of the charge of murder yet he has been arrested under the Defence of India Act. Those who are wealthy supply food to their arrested relatives but those who are poor cannot do so and many arrested persons, though not declared guilty in a law-court, have to subsist on jail fare.

After this follows the order of internment.

Now the first and foremost question is "what is the guilt of these interned people?" The police alone can satisfactorily answer the question, but we think that those persons who are suspected but who cannot be proved guilty in a law-court are interned. We can justify the suspicion of the police about a person who has been prosecuted by them, but has been acquitted, but there can be no justification in suspecting a person who has been discharged after being arrested without being brought to trial. We can never look upon a person in this light whom we have known for years. Before interning a person the police put certain questions to him. The police never consider his answers satisfactory. The reason is clear. When the accusing authority is the Judge, he can never be satisfied. We, therefore, suggest that the matter should be dealt with by an independent Judge. Unless this is done there will always exist a suspicion of injustice.

In conclusion we feel bound to say that these internments will not serve the purpose for which they are intended. Not only this, but they will also cause much harm. The first point is this, that there is no limit to the number of persons whom Government will intern and the second is that there is no knowing whether the police black book will ever become clear of the names of these suspects. Under the circumstances how long will Government give allowances to these interned persons and their dependants? If Government will not give any allowance, then there will be an outcry, and this will not be without justification.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 26th, 1916.

4. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 26th August refers to the case of Ashutosh Pramanik, who has been interned at Singti-Sibpur (Howrah), and says that as the man has recently been suffering from fever, he should be removed to some healthier locality.

Inconveniences of an interned person.

SAMAY,
Aug. 26th, 1916.

5. The *Samay* (Calcutta) of the 26th August also refers to the same case and expresses the hope that Government will remove Ashutosh to a healthier place.

Ibid.

BANGALI,
Aug. 26th, 1916.

6. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th August endorses the views expressed by the *Bengalee* about the hardships which Narendra Nath Sett has to suffer in his internment, and also about the family of Syam Sundar Chakravarti having lost their sole bread-winner.

Narendra Nath Sett and Syam Sundar Chakravarti.

NAYAK,
Aug. 26th, 1916.

7. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 25th August refers to the report which recently appeared in the *Bengalee* about the hardships which Narendra Nath Sett, who has been interned, has to undergo, and as they are prejudicial to his health, the paper asks Mr. Cumming to make some other arrangement for his domicile.

Narendra Nath Sett.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 22nd, 1916.

8. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd August refers to a complaint made through the press by Jitendra Nath Das, a Mukhtear of Dinajpur, in respect of the internment of his nephew, Bijay Ranjan Mitra.

Internment of Bijay Ranjan Mitra
—His uncle's letter.

After passing the B. A. Examination, this young man took up an appointment as resident private tutor in a respectable family, residing at No. 3, Chaitan Sen's Lane, Calcutta. He went to Khulna to make arrangements for the marriage of his sister, and when returning from that place, got down at Baraset at the request of two strangers. The consequence was that he was arrested along with these two men in connection with the Sibpur dacoity case. After trial, Bijay was found not guilty and acquitted. After release he stopped with his uncle. There he used to be frequently visited by policemen and was at last served with a notice of internment. This notice was returned by the District Superintendent of Police on account of the names of the young man and his father not having been correctly written on it. At that time Bijay's uncle told the police that his nephew would study law and would be lodged in any respectable person's house, approved by the police, except the house of a policeman. A few days after Bijay's return

to Calcutta, he was called to Mr. Tegart's office and has since been kept in confinement. His relative, Keshab Chandra Bose, tried to interview him, but failed. One day he was even driven away by the durwan of the Police Office. Bijay's uncle writes: "As a British subject I have a right to know as the guardian of my nephew, as to what he has done to warrant his detention in jail. As a British subject I have a right to claim a trial of my nephew if he had done anything in violation of law. As a British subject I have a right to know whether the grounds on which it has been thought desirable to keep him in jail, if he has been interned there, are reasonable." We hope that Mr. Cumming will remove the doubts in the minds of Bejay's relatives.

9. The *Barisal Hitaishi* (Barisal) of the 21st August fails to make out the reason for the re-arrest of Satyendra Nath Sen, of Patuakhali, who was first arrested under the Defence of India Act, then released, and arrested again after a few days. Such a procedure has a very bad effect on the public mind, and the paper asks Government to consider it.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
Aug. 21st, 1916.

10. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th August writes:—

HITAVADI,
Aug. 25th, 1916.

Panna Lal Sonar. There is a Bengali saying that a man who is bit by a tiger has no end of troubles. This is the case with everybody who has the misfortune of receiving the attention of the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department, for such a person is either arrested for political dacoity or political murder, or, if everything else fails, is interned under that infallible weapon in the hands of the police—the Defence of India Act. Our readers have no doubt heard of the harassments to which Panna Lal Sonar, chauffeur of Mr. Beaman, was subjected some time ago. This man has at last been interned, and anything that Mr. Beaman may now do for him will be of no avail, and his poor wife and children will have to starve.

11. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 26th August says that the way in which the Press Act is being applied, if it is not hindering the free expression of public opinion, must be held to be injuring the cause of literature by bringing about the abolition of printing-presses. The Act should, therefore, be repealed.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 26th, 1916.

12. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 25th August says that Mr. Chamberlain recently said that Mrs. Besant's expulsion from Bombay was authorised by the Government of India. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, on the other hand, says that the Government of India had no hand in the matter, that the initiative came from the Local Government and the Government of India only confirmed the Local Government's order as a matter of form. This is rather unintelligible. If the Government of India authorised the step before it was made public, the *Patrika's* statement is wrong. On the other hand, what is the meaning of the statement that the Government of India confirmed the action of the Local Government as a matter of course? The Government of India exists to control Local Governments. If it confirms an action of any Local Government, it assumes responsibility therefor; so it is no good saying that this is a business with which the Government of India had nothing really to do.

BANGALI,
Aug. 25th, 1916.

13. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 26th August says:— It is now clear why the Defence of India Act has been extended to Patna. Raghubir Prasad Singh, of Gaya, has been accused of waging war against the King, and Government wants that he should not be tried in ordinary courts. Such cases should not be dealt with under the Defence of India Act. This Act was framed to deal with conspiracy or dacoity cases in Bengal, the Punjab or Benares, but not for dealing with cases under section 134 of the Indian Penal Code.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 26th, 1916.

14. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th August refers to the case of Inspector Barada Prasad Ray, of Katras (in Bihar and Orissa) who, though acquitted by a law-court of the charge of torturing a prisoner, has been dismissed by the police authorities. The paper wonders whether it is the law-court, which tried the Inspector, or the police authorities who are entitled to judge him.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 25th, 1916.

HITAVADI.
Aug. 25th, 1916.

15. Referring to the Administration Report of the Calcutta Police for the year 1915-16, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th August writes :—

"The Calcutta Police."
The report does not mention instances of efficiency or failure of duty on the part of police officers. We find that quite a large sum of money was spent during the year for paying rewards to policemen, and we must take exception to this. We fail to find any justification for giving money rewards to policemen for doing their duty. If any of them has to be rewarded he may be promoted in service; but such earning of "extras" by policemen over and above the perquisites they get in other ways is by no means satisfactory to the public. Next, as regards the internment of certain persons implicated in political dacoities and assassinations, we do not see any reason why these men should not have been tried in an open court. We are inclined to think that the evidence, on the strength of which the Commissioner of Police judged them to be guilty, was not sufficient to convince a law-court. We are glad to find that the report does not contain any accusation against the Indian public of reluctance to help the police. This is no doubt very good of Mr. Clarke. We would advise him to try to reform the police instead of being anxious to give them money rewards. We also invite His Excellency the Governor's attention to the matter.

BANGALI.
Aug. 28th, 1916.

16. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 28th August refers to the Bengal Police Administration Report for 1915-16, and remarks :—

Ibid.
We cannot see the justification of accusing the Indian Press and the public of censuring the police. Considering the harassments and *zulm* which the public have to suffer at the hands of the police is it any wonder that they (the public) should find fault with the police? The police in England are not found fault with by anybody, for they are not oppressive.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Aug. 24th, 1916.

17. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th August gives the substance of an article in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in which exception is taken to the exclusion of Indians from the Sergeantships in the Calcutta Police Service. There are 117 Sergeants in the Calcutta Police Force, all of whom are either Europeans or Eurasians. If military training is indispensable for a Sergeant's work, there are Indians also who get military training, and an Indian who has received a military training cannot be said to be inferior to a European or a Eurasian who has received the same training. Moreover, the pay which is given to a Sergeant will attract a better class of Indians than the class to which European and Eurasian Sergeants generally belong.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR.
Aug. 24th, 1916.

18. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 24th August draws the attention of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the increase in the number of thefts of packages from the market and also to the cases in which durwans abscond with money realised by them on bills. The paper hopes that the police will move in the matter energetically and not in its usual leisurely fashion.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

JYOTI.
Aug. 17th, 1916.

19. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 17th August considers it unjust on the part of the English Department of the Calcutta High Court to have promoted Babu Kedar Nath Ray, Munsif, to a sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Judgeship in supersession of seven senior men, among whom there are very able officers like Babus Ashutosh Gupta and Banwari Lal Banerji, officiating Sub-Judges in Chittagong. The only qualification of Babu Kedar Nath Ray, who worked for some time in the Chittagong district, is that he clears his file very promptly, but the quality of the work of the above two officiating Sub-Judges is undoubtedly superior to that of Kedar Babu.

BANGAVASI.
Aug. 26th, 1916.

20. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 26th August draws the attention of the High Court to the complaint made by the *Jyoti* regarding the recent selection of Babu Kedar Nath Ray, Munsif, to be Sub-Judge in supersession of seven seniors.

Two of these seniors, Babus Ashutosh Gupta and Banwari Lal Banerji, are known to be efficient officers both as regards the quality and the quantity of their work, whereas Kedar Babu is known to sacrifice quality to quantity. This example shows how the principle of selection by merit works actually to the detriment of really meritorious officers.

21. Khairatulla Sardar, of Samartasena, post office Alaipur, Khulna, writes to the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 18th August *apropos* of a petition submitted to the Magistrate of Khulna by the wife of Shaikh Paban, a chaukidar of Alaipur, who is alleged to have been sent to jail on a false charge of burglary committed in the shop of Lalit Guha and Lok Nath Guha, of Alaipur, which was really the work of one Kasem Ali, of Barisal, who has since admitted the offence. The writer takes exception to the fact, that in spite of the really guilty man having been found, Paban is still in jail.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Aug. 18th, 1916.

22. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 25th August refers to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Walsh's judgment in the appeal preferred to the Allahabad High Court by Ashgar Ali, who was convicted on a charge of perjury, and remarks:—

NAYAK,
Aug. 25th, 1916.

In the circumstances in which this young boy perjured himself even a man of matured judgment could not have done anything else. It would, indeed, have been a great pity if, in trying to save his brother, this lad had to suffer imprisonment and have his whole career blasted by the contamination of a criminal jail. No one can now deny the necessity of amending section 562 of the Indian Penal Code. It would be no exaggeration to say that there is no provision in our law for reforming youthful offenders; and the sooner such a provision is made the better.

(c)—Jails.

23. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 24th August warmly praises the steps taken by the Punjab Government to teach certain trades to juvenile prisoners. This will give the lads a chance to reform.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 24th, 1916.

24. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 26th August also expresses the same opinion.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 26th, 1916.

(d)—Education.

25. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 22nd August takes exception to the creation of the new post of a Superintendent of Education for Delhi and Ajmere. There are only two colleges at Delhi which are both of them affiliated to the Punjab University and neither of which is official. And there are two colleges in Ajmere which are affiliated to the Allahabad University and one of which is intended for the sons of Indian Princes. The appointment of a Superintendent for these four colleges is quite unnecessary.

BANGALI,
Aug. 22nd, 1916.

26. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 24th August says:—

SADAQAT,
Aug. 24th, 1916.

The Calcutta University Senate meeting.

The recent Calcutta University Senate meeting possessed certain significant features which may prove highly instructive to the other Universities in India as well as to other educational institutions.

Referring to the opposition made by Mr. Archbold to the appointment of Mr. Jayaswal, the paper says that this is the same gentleman whose name will ever remain memorable in connection with the Aligarh College strike. At that College, backed by Government officials, he used to overawe the trustees, but this is the Calcutta University, the members of the Senate of which are not like the Aligarh College trustees. Mr. Archbold is an old man, otherwise he might have reformed after living so long in Bengal.

After quoting approvingly a part of Sir Ashutosh's speech, the paper says that the Calcutta University is a proof of the strength of the Bengali race. Though the Calcutta University is a Government institution yet the Bengalis have made it their own by their ability. It is to be regretted that

Moslems have no voice in the conduct of the affairs of the University. This state of things must, however, continue till Moslems make themselves better qualified educationally. Without demanding no one gets anything and to make a demand with a show of reason also requires ability. Moslems have yet to ascend many rungs in the ladder, and if the Moslems of Bengal want to be a living entity, they should prepare themselves for this fight.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 26th, 1916.

27. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th August deprecates the proposal made at a recent meeting of the University Senate to raise the fees exacted from students, as a means

University fees.

of augmenting the University funds. The University may be in a bad way for money, but proposals like this, which tend to discourage education among the poor, are to be strongly reprobated.

SADAQAT
Aug. 26th, 1916.

28. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 25th August, in commenting upon Mr. Wordsworth's reply to the representation made by the Moslem students of the Presidency College for granting them two days' holidays on

The *Id* holidays in the Presidency College.

the occasion of the *Id* festival, says:—

It is true that the number of holidays in the colleges are limited, but was it not possible to curtail one of the bigger holidays and to grant two days as holidays on the occasion of the *Id*. We have learnt that the Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem is going to move a resolution in the Council on the subject, and we hope that the Bengal Government will give their best attention to the question. There are not more than three or four Moslem holidays and it is necessary that there should be some increase in the period of these holidays.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 26th, 1916.

29. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 26th August writes that the *Bengalee* recently published a letter complaining that the Superintendent of the Patna College

Interference with prayers.

boarding-house recently stopped a Moslem inmate from calling out the *Azam* in the early morning as calculated to annoy him. This is an act of interference with religion and should be stopped.

PRAVASI,
Bhadra, 1323 B. E.

30. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for the month of *Bhadra* 1323 B.E. writes:—

Expulsion of students from the Sibpur Engineering College.

Nobody says that students should be forgiven all their sins, but the authorities in many cases seem to have taken up an attitude implying

that students are to be punished whenever any complaint is made against them. The Bengali Superintendent of the Sibpur Engineering College, while inspecting the boarding-house, at night, was stoned. He thereupon held a roll-call, and finding four boys absent, reported against them, with the result that they were expelled. The Hindu students of the college appealed for a reconsideration of their case, and on this being refused, they struck work. Lord Hardinge was certainly a greater man than this Superintendent, and his continued existence was more necessary in the interests of the State, but when a bomb was thrown at him in Delhi and he was seriously wounded, the men of the neighbourhood found absent just after the occurrence were not brought out and hanged, though after a protracted inquiry and trial some people were punished. But at Sibpur, no evidence was taken as to whether brickbats were actually thrown, and the students punished were not heard in their defence. Had a Magistrate committed such an act of injustice, an appeal at least would have been permissible. As it is, it appears that students are to be denied the right of making a defence, which is accorded even to murderers and criminals.

In the case of the assault on Professor Oaten the future of many students was thus ruined. There is no knowing on what grounds this serious injury is inflicted on students.

The police, too, are now armed with a deadly weapon. Under the Defence of India Act they can arrest and detain anybody. They have no need to go before the law-courts and produce evidence. Government declares that there is evidence against those whom they arrest, but what proof is there that such evidence is reliable? In many cases brought before the courts, such evidence has been proved to be utterly false. If they can manufacture evidence knowing that it will be tested before a High Court, the chances of their fabricating evidence which will never see the light of day are extremely

great. It is impossible to assert, on the testimony of the police alone, that anyone they have arrested is guilty. A man is first arrested on a charge of murder, then released and re-arrested under the Defence of India Act, and then again sometimes released. All this is very mysterious.

A student expelled from the Presidency College opened a book-shop but has now been interned. How the safety of the Empire would have been endangered by his continuing to keep a book-shop is inconceivable.

31. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th August fully approves of the measures which Government is adopting to suppress quacks. But the country stands in great need of medical men. There are only 1,813 medical practitioners on the Medical Council's register, that is to say, on an average there is one qualified medical practitioner for every 63 villages. The medical institutions in the country cannot accommodate all the candidates for admission into them. Without the aid of Government, it will be impossible for the District Board to establish a medical institution in every district town. It should be the first duty of Government to direct its attention to this matter with a view to saving the lives of the people.

32. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th August, refers to the necessity of a boarding-house being built for the Calcutta Medical College as promptly as possible.

MOHAMMADI,
Aug. 25th, 1916.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 26th, 1916.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

33. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 17th August protests against the proposed acquisition by the Calcutta Improvement Trust of the dwelling-house at Ahiritola, Calcutta, of one Panchanan Bhattacharyya, who is reputed to be a saint. The house is also the temple of the saint's god and is visited by his disciples throughout India.

JYOTI,
Aug. 17th, 1916.

34. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 28th August says:—
The Calcutta Improvement Trust. The Improvement Trust was created because the Calcutta Corporation was supposed, most unjustly we must say, to be unfit to carry out any improvements in the city. It goes without saying that the municipality had made vast improvements in Calcutta long before the Improvement Trust was conceived of, and that to-day our city is the healthiest place in all India, but still we must have the Improvement Trust foisted on us and be made to put up with a huge waste of public money over projects which our city would well, or rather better, have done without. Just at present the Trust is mad after making new—in many cases quite unnecessary—roads and pulling down houses. Now, since the prices of building materials are fabulously high, very few of the houses which are being demolished will be replaced in any near future. This means so much loss to the revenues of the Calcutta Corporation. Lastly, we fail to see of what earthly use the widening of the Russa Road, over which the Improvement Trust is wasting so much money, will be to anybody except the good folk who go scorching along it in their motor-cars on their way to and from the Tollygunge Club.

BANGALI,
Aug. 28th, 1916.

35. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 22nd August says that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of most mufassil municipalities are very negligent of their duties and leave the business of the municipality to be conducted by the office clerks whom they, consequently, support and shield even when guilty of gross dereliction of duty. The Chairman seldom goes to the Municipal office except on meeting days, and the same thing may be said of most Vice-Chairmen. The result is that the work of the municipalities is most perfunctorily done. Cart-taxes are not regularly realised and even the remittance of money to Treasuries is not made in time. The Head Clerk of the office first spends money and afterwards has the amount sanctioned by the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman. All this

BANGALI,
Aug. 22nd, 1916.

happens because old and worthless men are elected Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen in preference to young and energetic men. The former make a monopoly of the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship and want the places simply to acquire importance in the eyes of the District Officers. So long as this state of things continue and the people do not show a better judgment in the election of their representatives, self-government will everywhere do more harm than good.

BANGALI,
Aug. 23rd, 1916.

36. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 23rd August strongly deprecates the tone of Mr. Hopkyn's recent report on the working of the Howrah Municipality. It shows that he is not very hopeful of the prospects of the Municipality, under the new non-official Chairman. If a Magistrate can spare time for his work as Chairman, amidst his multifarious duties as District Officer, there is no reason to imagine that a High Court Vakil cannot do the same. It should not be assumed that Mr. Mahendra Nath Ray will deliberately neglect his duties. As for Mr. Hopkyn's complaint about non-representation of European interests on the Howrah Municipality, the evils of communal representation are already being witnessed in the United Provinces. The principle of communal representation, if rigidly applied, will convert our municipalities in time into veritable Towers of Babel.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 24th, 1916.

37. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 24th August strongly objects to the denial of elective rights to the new Union Committees of Lohagara, Salkopa, Panja, Subharrara (in Jessore) and Raipur (in Birbhum). There are plenty of public-spirited educated men at Lohagara, Panja, Salkopa and Raipur, and if these villages are denied elective rights, no village in Bengal is fit for them.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 25th, 1916.

38. Referring to the cholera epidemic in the Sonthal Parganas, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th August, writes:—"Cholera in the Sonthal Parganas." It seems inexplicable to our contemporary of the *Englishman* that the people of any village in India should die, as the Sonthals are, without getting any medical aid. But such things do happen in this country all the same. We invite the attention of the Government of Bihar and Orissa to the state of affairs in the Sonthal Parganas.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 28th 1916.

39. Referring to the case of illegal restraint brought against an Inspector and a conductor of the Calcutta Tramways Company by the Assistant Station Master of Konnagar, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th August remarks:—Some time ago a Deputy Magistrate and a lady were insulted by some Tramway employes. It is a well-known fact that the conduct of the employes of the Calcutta Tramways Company are far from satisfactory and that the Company care more for making money than for reforming their employes.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 24th 1916.

40. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 24th August warmly supports the proposals recently made by the Christian Women's Temperance Union at Nainital, that in order to provide for the safety of female railway passengers—

- (1) Continuous foot-boards should be done away with.
- (2) Alarm cords should be kept in proper order.
- (3) A police constable should travel in each female passenger car.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 25th, 1916.

41. Babu Hara Narayan Das Mahapatra writes to the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th August complaining against the refusal of the overseer in charge of the Paunsi Canal (in Contai) to open the lock gate even for a day or two, so that the adjacent lands, some 36 square miles, may be irrigated. The crops on this area are about to be destroyed for want of water and the writer invites the attention of Government to the matter.

(h)—General.

42. The announcement made by our kind-hearted Governor, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 18th August, about the admission of Bengalis into the army has given great satisfaction to the Indian Press, though some newspapers have criticised it rather adversely. We have every hope that if the proposed companies are recruited from the educated community, many heroic Bengalis will enlist. As regards the illiterate section of the people, many eligible men may be found among the Namasudras, Goalas, Bagdis, Pods, Kaivartas, Sardars, Mals, Hajams, Christians belonging to the Portuguese Church, and Mugs. The hill tribes of Tippera and Manipur, as well as the Kukis, Garos, Koches and Mechs may supply many fine soldiers. There are martial peoples all over Bengal. The 250 men required for the present will, we are confident, be found among the educated community. We hope that educated Musalman youths will not miss this opportunity of upholding their martial glory. It is not desirable that anybody should enlist in the proposed companies for the sake of money and not rather to show the martial spirit of the people of Bengal.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
Aug. 18th 1916.

43. The *Pravasi* for the month of *Bhadra* 1323 (B.E.) deprecates any agitation for higher pay than that of ordinary Bengali sepoys. Bengalis have yet to show their skill as soldiers, and any demand for preferential treatment will rouse ill-feeling against them among the other Indian races.

PRAVASI,
Bhadra, 1323 B. E.

44. — The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 22nd August says that while the Bengalis will do their best to prove themselves worthy of the new privilege they have got of entering the army, they are not satisfied with the unequal treatment which has been accorded to them and the Eurasians. They, however, hope to secure equal treatment in future by dint of merit and valour.

BENGALI
Aug. 22nd, 1916.

45. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd August writes :—
Ibid. The Bengalis are grateful to Government for the privilege they have newly received of entering the army as soldiers, but it is necessary to look also at the disadvantages of the offer made to them. Like all Indian sepoys they will receive a monthly pay of Rs. 11. From this pay is deducted Rs. 3-8 for food, Re. 1 for uniform, and annas 12 for shaving and washing, that is to say, Rs. 5-4 in all. Besides this, the food which is supplied him does not contain vegetables, mustard-oil, fish or flesh. For these the Bengali soldier will have to spend some money. If we take this to cost Re. 1-12, his total expenses come up to Rs. 7, leaving him a margin of only Rs. 4 out of his pay. Of course, no respectable Bengali will be attracted by this prospect. As regards the Pods, Namasudras and Musalmans who used to be soldiers before the military policy of Government threw them out of the military profession and made them agriculturists, they too will scarcely be induced by this prospect to leave their fields, especially if the service will not be permanent.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 23rd, 1916.

Respectable people can enter the army either as volunteers or as officers. Even a level-headed man like Sir S. P. Sinha prayed, in his address as President of the Indian National Congress, to enlist Indians as volunteers and train them to be army officers.

The Anglo-Indian Press has become angry at the suggestion that it will be difficult to attract Bengalis to the military service without better prospects than what have been offered them. The Anglo-Indians say that the people of England do not make any such demand. But they forget that in Bengal there are few men as destitute as the people who generally become soldiers in England. The Government of Canada is keeping apart two crores acres of land for Canadian soldiers and giving every Canadian soldier a loan of Rs. 1,500 as agricultural capital. A poor Indian soldier will be glad to receive 2 bighas of land and an agricultural loan of Rs. 150.

Sentiment alone can induce only respectable people to become soldiers. Government should remember this and in future allow them to be volunteers and officers.

On the present occasion only respectable Bengalis will become soldiers, and Government would do well to enlist them as volunteers.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 23rd, 1916

46. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 23rd August thanks Government for gratifying to some extent the fond desire of the people of Bengal to serve the British Raj as soldiers. The paper is glad to find that many well-to-do young men have offered to enlist, and it is confident that the gallant youths will wash away with their blood the stigma of disloyalty which has been cast upon Bengal because of the vile acts of a handful of wicked boys.

MOHAMMADI,
Aug. 25th, 1916.

47. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th August is glad to hear that 8 or 10 Musalmans have applied for enlistment in the double company of Bengali infantry and hopes that more will come forward. If the Musalmans want to progress they must take an active part in every work affecting the welfare of the country.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 23rd, 1916.

48. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 23rd August says that the jute contract with Messrs. Ralli Brothers will lower the price of jute, which will ultimately affect the agriculturists. Government is, therefore, requested to take this into consideration.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 28th, 1916.

49. The *Hindi Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 28th August says that the contract entered into by Government with Messrs. Ralli Brothers will prove injurious to the interests of the cultivators. It has already led to a fall in the price of jute. Not only European merchants but also Indian exports will be affected.

BANGALI,
Aug. 23rd, 1916.

50. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 23rd August requests Government to rescind their recent arrangements with Messrs. Ralli Brothers regarding the supply of jute for Government purposes. It is calculated to lower the price of the commodity, to the detriment of the interests of the raiyats as well as of Indian and English merchants.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 24th, 1916.

51. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 24th August does not think that the Government agreement with Messrs. Ralli Brothers for the supply of jute will lower the price of the commodity. Rather, as Messrs. Ralli Brothers are bound to buy up a certain quantity of jute within a specified time, the chances are that the price of the commodity will rise to the profit of the raiyat.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 26th 1916.

52. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 26th August, in referring to the agitation by the English firms against the Ralli contract, says that while Government considers that any Home Rule agitation by Indians adds to the difficulties of administration it does not apparently look in that light upon the agitation of these English firms who do not hesitate to hamper Government in this way during the continuance of the war.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 26th, 1916.

53. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 26th August, referring to the official arrangement with Messrs. Ralli Brothers, writes that some people apprehend that this will bring about a fall in the price of raw jute to the detriment of the interests of the poor raiyat. There is no sufficient godown accommodation in Calcutta to stock all the jute sent down from the interior, and if Messrs. Ralli Brothers refrain from making purchases for some time, in order to bring about a clearance of godown space, prices will fall. In any case, before entering into this arrangement, Government should have consulted Anglo-Indian public opinion in Calcutta. At the same time, Indian jute merchants believe that the new contracts will not much affect prices, considering that Messrs. Ralli Brothers will have the handling of only 6 lakhs out of a total of some 90 lakhs of bales of jute.

NAYAK,
Aug. 24th, 1916.

54. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 24th August writes:—
"The jute sensation."
The granting of the jute monopoly to Messrs. Ralli Brothers has come upon the jute merchants and brokers of Calcutta, both white and black, like a cat in a pigeon-hole and is causing no end of flutter among them. These merchants and brokers have set up a most dismal wailing and our "Babu" journalists have added their voice to swell the dolorous music. But why all this striking of breast and tearing of hair? The monopoly has been granted to Messrs.

Ralli Brothers no doubt because the Government have thought such a step the best one to take. Of course, this will be good for some people and quite the contrary for others.. But what has the Bengali—we do not mean the "Babu" but the raiyat—to lose by this act of Government? When immediately after the war there was a slump in the jute trade, the amiable folk who are now rending the skies with their wailings—the jute merchants—purchased jute from the helpless raiyats at ridiculously low rates and made enormous profits by selling it at almost fancy prices as soon as there was a big demand for gunny-bags. Did their hearts melt in pity for the tillers of the soil, many of whom had been ruined by the transaction? It is, indeed, a grim irony that our Surendra Nath and Mati Lal should join the hulla-baloo raised by European jute merchants, forgetful of the duty which, as Bengalis, they owe to the poor, voiceless, down-trodden raiyat. This is patriotism! Jute is now badly wanted for use in the war, and the English Government want to buy it through Messrs. Ralli Brothers who will now be able to command the market. The raiyat may gain something over the business, for if any firm other than Messrs. Ralli Brothers want to buy jute it will have to outbid them (Ralli Brothers). Why should then the raiyat lose this opportunity for making money? It is a pity that there is no organised institution to help and guide our cultivators; but we ask all true Bengalis to explain the situation to them and ask them not to be duped again.

55. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 23rd August, in referring to the reply given by the Secretary of State for India to an interpellation concerning the security demanded from the *New India*, says that the Secretary of State has exhibited very great ignorance of matters Indian. This is indeed surprising. The highest courts of appeal for the poor Indian newspapers are Parliament and the India Office, but if such answers as those given by the Secretary of State for India are all that can be expected, there is no other alternative but to weep. Owing to the war the Indian newspapers have suffered in silence the rigours of the Press Act. After the war they will have to say many things about it.

56. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 24th August strongly deprecates Sir Sankaran Nair and *Capital*. *Capital's* recent statement that Sir Sankaran Nair's recent visit to Calcutta passed unnoticed even at College Square. Sir Sankaran came to Calcutta in connection with educational work and not to please the public. Few Englishmen in Calcutta take any interest in matters educational and hence the Education Member's visit naturally did not please Europeans. They hate him as an ex-President of the Congress, but they forget how he was received in different colleges and how he was fêted.

57. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 24th August writes that Sir Beauchamp Duff's supersession for his mismanagement of the Mesopotamian Expedition shows the extremely critical times through which we are passing. As for Sir Charles Monro's selection, one cannot understand what are the "grave reasons" which, according to the *Times*, necessitated the withdrawal of such a fine soldier from the battlefield and his transfer to India.

58. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th August says that Government has discontinued its subsidy to the *Moslem Hitaishi* because it was found out that only a few hundred copies of the paper used to be printed while its editor had agreed with Government to supply 4,000 copies to persons named by it. Government has also ordered the editor to refund Rs. 2,600 out of the money advanced to him. On this the writer comments:—

We want to say a few words to Government and especially to Nawab Sir Shamsul Huda. We are always opposed to the acceptance of subsidies by conductors of newspapers. We believe that it is derogatory to the good name of Government and a newspaper to offer and accept a subsidy. It is true that we sometimes commit mistakes in consequence of receiving incorrect news or not receiving correct news. To obviate this Government will do very well to publish an official Gazette in Bengali. However that may be, we request

SADAQAT.
Aug. 23rd, 1916.

SANJIVANI.
Aug. 24th, 1916.

SANJIVANI.
Aug. 24th, 1916.

MOHAMMADI.
Aug. 25th, 1916.

Government to excuse the editor of the *Moslem Hitaishi* the Rs. 2,600 which it has demanded from him. Should not Government have made a careful enquiry into the antecedents of the man whom it desired to trust with so much public money? If the Hon'ble Nawab had tried a little, or even taxed his memory a little, he could have discovered many things. To speak the truth, it is a mistake to expect honest pecuniary dealings from a man who accepts an official or non-official subsidy and binds himself to conduct a newspaper according to a stipulated policy, however high that policy may be. For he cares not so much for the policy or his duty as for money. He wants to earn money anyhow. Another thing. As on the one hand, the *Moslem Hitaishi* has made some profit by accepting a subsidy from Government so, on the other hand, it has, in consequence of it, lost what little position and prestige it had in society. Under the circumstances, it may be said to have accepted the Government's subsidy at a sacrifice. Of course, as matters stand now, Government has shown it great clemency by not instituting criminal proceedings against it. We shall be glad to see the demand of money excused with equal generosity.

We hear that some members of the Legislative Council have resolved to discuss this matter in Council. We think that it will be best not to make any fuss about it.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 26th, 1916.

59. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 25th August comments on Lord Carmichael's Dacca Durbar speech. It says that probably Lord Curzon will be surprised at the statement made by Lord Carmichael that there is no difference of interest between East and West Bengal and that Dacca has not got the same importance as Lucknow. The object of Lord Curzon in partitioning Bengal and creating a separate Muhammadan province was to reduce the influence of Calcutta. After four years of his administration Lord Carmichael is saying that the interest of Bengal requires that its two parts should remain united.

Proceeding further the paper says:—Though we admit that Englishmen appreciate the worth of Indians and that the war has made the latter realise the might of Britain, yet one is constrained to remark that the authorities still look upon the people with distrust. Without confidence there cannot be real co-operation between the different parts of the Empire. If this had existed then India would have been enjoying the same self-governing rights as are enjoyed by the Colonies. What are the Allies fighting for to-day? They are fighting for the existence and independence of States. It is for this that British and Indian soldiers are shedding their life-blood. We want to say at this stage that we have no sympathy with the dacoities, whether of political or economic origin. We know for certain that this can never prove beneficial to India. All these give our opponents an opportunity to criticise us. If there has been any real change in the angle of vision to which Lord Carmichael has referred, then those anarchical crimes should not be allowed to disturb that change.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 26th, 1916.

60. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 26th August adverts to Lord Carmichael's recent speech at Dacca on the duties of Bengalis regarding the suppression of anarchism, and observes that the policy outlined by His Excellency has always found support from the *Chandrika*. Of course, in some cases, the police made mistakes in their selection of persons deserving internment at the outset, but such mistakes are likely to get fewer and fewer, as time goes on, and, in time, it may be presumed that all the leading anarchists will be laid by the heels and the anarchist movement suppressed.

Considering Lord Carmichael's well-known benevolence and popularity, it may be presumed that His Excellency's advice will be earnestly listened to and acted upon by the public leaders of Bengal.

BANGALI,
Aug. 26th, 1916.

61. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 28th August gratefully refers to Lord Carmichael's recent remarks about the loyalty of Bengal and endorses *Capital's* views about His Excellency's term of office being extended. The paper is confident

that Mr. Asquith will be convinced of the necessity of keeping Lord Carmichael in Bengal at a time like the present.

62. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 25th August says :—

"The atmosphere is the same wherever we go."

A good length of time has elapsed since the passing of the resolution to stop the recruitment of Indian coolies for the Colonies. This was probably one of the most important acts of Lord Hardinge which the Indians will ever remember with gratitude. The memory of this is again being revived as Indians are still being oppressed in foreign countries.

Putting aside the consideration of the treatment accorded to Indians in the Colonies, we find that in Ceylon, only a short distance from India, the Ceylon Labour Act is still perpetuating the conditions which already exist in the Colonies. Recently Sir Arunachal pointed out the stringent character of its operation on the coolies in the tea plantations of the estates. At first the coolies were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment on their refusal to work. Later on the Act was repealed and the Magistrate given the option to let off the offender with a fine, but in actual practice this is never done.

In India we are under British laws and we cannot understand how a man can be imprisoned for breach of a civil contract. In India no such provisions exist except under the Military Acts. One is, therefore, surprised to find that the main principles of British law are violated in this way in a country so near India, and Indian labourers treated in a way in which even beasts are not treated. The *Ceylon News* says that the matter demands the urgent attention of Government. The Ceylon Service League has submitted a representation to Government in regard to the operation of the Act, in so far as it affects the boy and women coolies. In reply, Government has expressed its inability to repeal the Act in the favour of women.

It is the duty of Indian leaders to bring this matter to the notice of the Government of India, which, we feel sure, will not countenance such treatment of Indians in Ceylon and will promptly inform the Colonial Minister in England. Will that Government, which set the slave at liberty, allow the perpetuation of such oppression on its Indian subjects?

63. We hear, writes the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th August, that Sir Ashutosh Mukherji will succeed Nawab Sir Shamsul Huda in the Bengal Executive Council. We would have been glad to see him in Sir Sankaran Nair's place. Will not Government consider Mr. Ashutosh Chaudhuri's claim to a seat in the Bengal Council? He accepted a Judgeship of the High Court at a pecuniary loss and he will not be entitled to a pension.

64. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th August refers to Sir Thomas Holland's recent speeches regarding the question of protection for Indian industries, and remarks that apparently Sir Thomas does not favour such protection. But in India, where capital is shy and where competition with other nations, well developed industrially, is strong, there is even a better case for protection than in other countries.

65. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 26th August notices an allegation that Mr. Alfred Bose, Subdivisional Officer of Rajbari (Faridpur district), has been collecting subscriptions from the local public to get up a reception to His Excellency. This is incredible and calls for a prompt and impartial inquiry.

66. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 29th August says :—
Public Service Commission. It appears from the Government *communiqué* that the report of the Public Service Commission is about to appear. Before this it had been decided not to publish the same during the war, but now Government has changed its views and this fresh announcement has revived old hopes. It is hoped that the report has recognised the rights of Indians. If its recommendations are acted upon Indians will have a larger share in the administration of the country. There is a rumour afloat in the country that probably the recommendations of the Commission are not favourable to Indians and that none of our expectations will be fulfilled. Now we have to see how the Commission has completed its task. We do not know whether the evidence of the witnesses examined will

SADAQAT.
Aug. 26th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Aug. 26th, 1916.

BASUMATI.
Aug. 26th 1916

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 26th, 1916.

SADAQAT.
Aug. 29th, 1916.

be published along with the report. Without these it would be impossible to judge how far the Commission's report is useful. We hope Government will also publish the evidence.

SADAQAT,
Aug. 29th, 1916.

67. Referring to the question of the Hon'ble Mr. Abul Cassim in the Council in connection with the number of Moslems employed in the different branches of the Provincial Service, and the answer of the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr, the *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 29th August says:—

In the face of the figures supplied by the Hon'ble Member, we do not see how any one can say that Government favours Moslems in the matter of awarding posts in the different departments of Government. Out of 178 appointments only 36 were given to Moslems. We find this in a province where the Moslems form 52 per cent. of the entire population. In advancing the claims of Moslems we should not be accused of narrow-mindedness. We admit that the Indians as a nation cannot rise as long as communal differences are not removed, but that is no reason why Moslems should forget that they are Moslems and as such should not safeguard their interests in the different departments of Government. If they do so, they are apt to lose their importance as a community.

The question of the Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Cassim should stimulate the Provincial Moslem League and other such associations to lay their claims before Government. We do not propose to demand any special privileges, but we cannot help claiming what is due to us.

SADAQAT,
Aug. 29th, 1916.

68. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 29th August says that the total number of official representatives on the Imperial Council is 35 and that of elected representatives, 27. Out of these 7 are Moslems and the rest, Hindus.

Those who say that Moslems should not claim a separate electorate ought to ponder over these figures and at the same time remember that Moslems have the right to be elected by a mixed electorate. But the fact is that except Sir Rahmatullah no Moslem has succeeded in getting himself elected by a mixed electorate. Now if we give up the right of a separate election the result would be that we should be nowhere.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 26th, 1916.

69. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th August publishes a number of letters giving accounts of the distress in the districts of Bankura and Tippera. In Bankura the village of Chandgram has been badly affected, while in Tippera the following villages are suffering badly:—

Kuti, Jajiara, Onsagar, Lesiara, Chaubeypur, Maijnagar, Dakhinkhar, Bagur, Kaipur, Atkapara, Taranagar, Sanganagar, Bhairabnagar, Saratnagar, Gauripur, Raniara, Vishnupur, Rampur, Mahijkhar, Mohanpur, Kahimpur, Sripur, Sholamuri, Satmora, Laur, Majipur, Banchail, Baldipara, Suhilpur, Jasatulla, etc.

In many of these places the people are almost starving and have practically no clothes to wear. Thefts and dacoities have become very frequent. At Jasatulla a man attempted to commit suicide.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

JYOTI
Aug. 17th, 1916.

70. Referring to the war anniversary, the *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 17th August writes:—

"War news."

The Germans and Austrians are no longer confident of final victory as they were before. Their reserves have been reduced, while the Allies have an undiminished strength of men. At first the Germans were better equipped with munitions, but now the Allies are well furnished in this respect. The defeat of Germany is, therefore, inevitable.

71. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 18th August writes:—

"Russian successes in the east."

After conserving their strength for some months the Russians have now fallen upon the enemy with irresistible force and are gaining victory after victory. They are pushing the Austro-Germans back steadily and nothing that the Kaiser or his famous Generals may do can check the Russian advance. Indeed, the Russians seem to be superhuman beings whom nothing can daunt or thwart. The occupation of Brody has facilitated their advance in Galicia and when they take Kovno, the whole of Volhynia will fall into their hands and thus make the reconquest of Poland easy. Large masses of Turks and Bulgarians are trying to check the Russian advance in Galicia, but in vain. So at last General Von Hindenburg will lose all the fame he has earned. In the Carpathians, however, the Russians' progress seems likely to receive some check. The Russians have taken large numbers of Austrians and Germans as prisoners in the east.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Aug. 18th, 1916.

72. In the course of a review of the situation on the Russian front, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd August

Russia.

says that the Russians are winning by adopting the same tactics of concentrated attack on a narrow front as the Germans first adopted at Verdun on the Somme. The Russian Generals seem determined to cross the Carpathians before the winter sets in, for otherwise, the enemy may regain strength during the winter inactivity and make it difficult for the Russians to cross the mountain range thereafter. The Russian advance on Hungary can be checked only if the enemy can save Halicz, but the Russians are putting such pressure on the place that it seems almost impossible for the enemy to save it. A big contest is expected here.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 22nd, 1916.

73. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 25th August writes:—

Russo-Turkish fight in Van and
Urumia.

A recent telegram says that the Russians are fighting the Turks west of Lake Van and south-west of Lake Urumia. This indicates that the Turkish army extends from Kurdistan to Urumia in Persia. There is no further news of the Russian army which was advancing on Baghdad from Kermanshah, but it is clear that the Turks are vigorously fighting the Russians in Kurdistan and Eastern Persia. There is no news this week of the advance of the Russians in Armenia and west of Trebizond. Most probably the Turks are vigorously opposing the victorious Russians in those two places. It is, however, certain that the Russians have occupied almost the whole of the province of Armenia.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI
Aug. 25th, 1916

74. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th August says that it cannot understand why Germany is making such a useless sacrifice of men in her persistent attempts to take

"The war."

Verdun. Perhaps her object is to keep a large number of French troops engaged there. The English and the French have not yet been able to advance much in France, but still there is nothing to make one lose hope. They are slowly but steadily demolishing all the German fortified positions which have so long been considered invulnerable.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 25th, 1916.

The paper then gives a summary of the state of things at the front and remarks that there does not seem to be any likelihood of the war coming to a speedy end. It is difficult to say whether Germany has been weakened by loss of men, or whether she cannot provide herself with munitions for want of money, or whether she has some motive of her own in being on the defensive now. Many travellers who have lately been to Germany do not think that Germany is short of men or money, though, of course, she is feeling the high prices of food-stuffs. They say that Germany will not cease to think herself unconquerable until her troops suffer a crushing defeat. If she be on the defensive now in order not to make any useless sacrifice of men, she will commence a new offensive as soon as she finds the opportunity. The Allies must bear this in mind when dealing with an enemy like Germany. The Germans, in their desperation, are still sinking many merchant ships, not thinking that they will have to compensate for this one day. We are inclined to think that the war will go on for a long time yet, though, of course, the final victory is sure to be ours. The cunning Germans had kept their movements in Bulgaria a close secret from the Allies. The Bulgars are advancing towards Salonika from three sides and those who have been thinking that the

English and the French were idling away their time at Salonika will now see how far-seeing the Generals of our army are. The Serbians are ready to fight again and it will not, therefore, be necessary to send fresh troops from England and France to beat the Bulgars at Salonika.

BASUMATI
Aug. 26th, 1916.

75. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th August says that the situation in the Franco-German frontier is more or less unchanged, neither party making any decisive

move.

The fighting on the Somme has been largely a disappointment. Apparently the Allies have not been able to break through the German lines of trenches here and reach open ground. If the Allies delay their advance, the Germans may get time to dig new lines of trenches. Nevertheless the Allies are delaying their advance. That suggests that the allied advance in the Somme was a feint meant to keep the Germans employed, while the real attack was being made elsewhere, but no such attack has yet been made.

On the whole the recent British successes appear to be smaller than the French ones, but that is due to the stout opposition the former are meeting with from the Germans. The French have not been so strongly opposed and they have advanced north of the Somme some little distance. South of the Somme, too, they have scored some victories.

There has been fighting also near Loos, La Basse, Champagne, Verdun, etc., but no change in the situation has resulted therefrom.

In short, the situation generally now is that there is no great fighting at any one point, but that the Allies are attacking the enemy at various points.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA
Aug. 26th, 1916.

The submarine *Deutschlan*?

76. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 26th August, in referring to Reuter's announcement in regard to the safe arrival of the German submarine *Deutschland* at Bremen port, says that the reason why the Allies have not sunk the submarine is that they want to encourage Germany to float many such submarines so that they may destroy them all together.

NAYAK
Aug. 23rd, 1916.

"Removing the stigma."

77. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 23rd August says that the incidents of the past few years have shown that the old reproach against the Bengalis that they are a timid race, is one that has no justification in facts. Englishmen themselves now admit as much. In particular, their recent achievements in Mesopotamia as members of an Ambulance Corps, show that they are a brave people. And be it noted that they have shown their bravery after a century and a half of disuse. This indicates that courage is ingrained in their nature and is not the result of any accidental development. There can be no doubt that the new Bengali soldiers will thoroughly justify their selection.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Aug. 24th, 1916.

Sir Roper Lethbridge on protection in India.

78. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th August refers to an article published in the *Asiatic Review*, in which Sir Roper Lethbridge pleads for a protective tariff in India and writes: "India is being bled white for want of protective measures." It is hoped that the experience gained during the war will remove the opposition of British manufacturers to protection in India.

HITAVADI
Aug. 26th, 1916.

"Our future."

79. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 25th August is inclined to think that the question of India's future position in the British Empire will be considered when the relations of the British Colonies with the Empire come up for discussion after the war. So far, however, the Home Government has not held out any hopes to the people of India, and unless the Government of India fight their cause they can never expect to obtain self-government. It is a pity that there is now no Lord Hardinge to plead India's cause; but, says the paper, if Lord Carmichael's term of office is extended, as it ought to be at a time of crisis like the present, His Excellency will deal with the question in a sympathetic spirit.

SADAQAT
Aug. 26th, 1916.

80. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 26th August says:—

Now they too want a separate electorate.

Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are angry because the Government of India has not nominated any representative of the Anglo-Indian community on the Imperial Council. They are now agitating for a permanent representative of that community on the Council. A correspondent of the

Englishman remarks that Hindus and Muhammadans have their electorates. Why should not the Anglo-Indians have theirs also? This writer seems to labour under a mistaken idea. The Hindus have no separate electorate of their own. The Moslems alone possess it, and that right has been given to them so that their special interests may not suffer. The Council is never without Anglo-Indian members. There are many official and non-official Anglo-Indian representatives on the Council; there is also a member representing the Chamber of Commerce; so there is no need for a separate electorate.

81. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 28th August says:—

Mrs. Besant as a friend of India.

The path which Mrs. Besant has adopted for the political emancipation of India is simply astonishing. She thinks that India has even now become fit for self-government and, consequently, she urges immediate Home Rule for the country. In this matter we entirely agree with the Bishop of Madras, who, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, says: "The worst enemies of Home Rule are the people who clamour for it to be established at once." We are desirous of Home Rule, but we do not think that India is yet fit for it.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 28th, 1916.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 2nd September 1916.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 36 of 1916.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 2nd September 1916.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch	367	(f)—Questions affecting the Land—	Nil.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	Nil.
Nil.		(h)—General—	
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		Lord Carmichael and the Defence of India Act ...	370
(a)—Police—		The Dacca Durbar speech ...	ib.
The Howrah shooting case	369	Ditto ...	371
Baidya Nath Biswas's case	ib.	Internments ...	ib.
Shyam Sundar Chakrabarti	ib.	Lord Carmichael's term of office ...	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		"Public health in India" ...	ib.
Nil.		How the world is deteriorating ...	ib.
(c)—Jails—		"The Howrah Municipality" ...	372
Nil.		III.—LEGISLATION.	
(d)—Education—		Definition of the word "Government" ...	372
"Indian students in England"	369	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		Nil.	
Nil.		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
		Nil.	
		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
		Nil.	

REPORT (PART II)

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending October 2nd 1942

CONTENTS

1. Introduction

2. General Remarks

3. Home Administration

4. The Press in Bengal

5. The Press in India

6. The Press in the United Kingdom

7. The Press in the United States

8. The Press in the Dominion of Wales

**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE
BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1916.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politica.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age about 62, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh, a cousin of Mati Lal.	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 70.	5,000
4	"Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Phanindra Lal Ganguli, Brahmin, age about 36.	400
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 44.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 51.	540
8	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Dewan Bahadur Dr. Hira Lal Basu, Kayastha, age about 41.	300
9	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 42.	1,700
10	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
11	"Current Indian Cases." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000
12	"East" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 63	200
13	"Food and Drugs"	Calcutta	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 58.	650
14	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 58.	300
15	"Hablul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	1,000
16	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 47	500
17	"Herald" (N)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 31.	2,000
18	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 48	2,000
19	"Hindu Review." (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 51	900
20	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
21	"Indian Case Notes" (P)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000 (Suspended.)
22	"Indian Cycle and Motor Journal." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Siddhir Kumar Sen, B.A., Hindu Baidya, age about 28.	200
23	"Indian Empire" (N)	Ditto	Weekly	Kishor Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Indian Express" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 52.	100 to 250
25	"Indian Homœopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 47.	500 Discontinued for the present.
26	"Indian Homœopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
27	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bissarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 39, and Committee.	800
28	"Indian Messenger" (N)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 53 ...	500
29	"Indian Mirror" (N)	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 37.	500
30	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 48	Unknown.
31	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 41.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
32	"Industry" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 37.	1,600
33	"Journal of the Moslem Institute." (P.)	Ditto ...	Quarterly ...	A. H. Harley, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa.	300
34	"Journal of the Moslem Law College Hostel." (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Saiyid Mazid Baksh ...	100
35	"Legal Miscellany and Review." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rai Bahadur Mohim Chandra Sarkar, Hindu Kayastha, age about 67.	750
36	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 61 ...	2,000
37	"M. S. Journal" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallik, Brahmo, age about 43.	200
38	"Mussalman" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 35 ...	1,400
39	"National Magazine" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 68.	500
40	"Presidency College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Jagadish Chandra Chakrabarti, Hindu Brahmin, age about 26.	1,000
41	"Regeneration" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 37 ...	200
42	"Relis and Rayyet." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 65 ...	350
43	"Student" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jitendra Lal Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age about 43.	100
44	"Telegraph" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 33.	2,500
45	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Dewan Bahadur Hira Lal Basu, age about 41.	500
46	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 62, both Brahmos.	400
47	"World's Messenger" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 29.	400

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

498. The *Bengalee* writes:—Judgment has been pronounced in the Howrah shooting case. The affair created a great sensation and it was believed that the C. I. D. police had at last run to earth an important anarchist organisation. The result, however, proves nothing of the kind. Only one man, Jugal Kishor Datta, was arrested and placed before the Special Tribunal, charged under the Arms Act and with attempt at murder. He has been convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The journal has no desire to belittle the success of the police in this instance, but so far neither the evidence nor anything else that has transpired shows that the police are likely to bring to justice more members of the anarchist party as an outcome of this particular case.

499. Commenting on the case of Baidya Nath Biswas, who was interned at Kapasdanga, his native village, in the district of Nadia, and then transferred to a village in the interior of Jalpaiguri, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that while staying at the latter place the young man fell seriously ill and was removed to the Shambhunath Pundit Hospital. After his recovery he was sent to Dullanda House, where for a time he suffered greatly. His uncle then appealed to the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming for either his release or his internment at his native village. Baidya Nath is now domiciled at Kapasdanga, and the journal thanks Mr. Cumming for this act of leniency.

500. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—Babu Shyam Sundar Chakrabarti has been ordered to be interned at Kalimpong. The Indian press unanimously prayed for his release, but the authorities have not acceded to this request. The journal is thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming for selecting such a healthy place for him, but what about his large family consisting of helpless women, marriageable daughters and little children? They at least are innocent. The paper hopes that the Government will be pleased to see that they are not left destitute. Babu Shyam Sundar earned Rs. 200 a month and this fact, the journal trusts, will be taken into consideration in settling his allowance. This brings to mind the cases of the many, among the interned, who were the breadwinners of their families and dependants. The journal is aware that in a considerable number of cases Government has sanctioned small allowances for the support of the interned themselves, but no provision has been made for their families, with perhaps one or two exceptions. How these families are to be supported is a problem that demands the serious and prompt consideration of the Government, at least from a humanitarian point of view.

(d)—Education.

501. Commenting on the position of Indian students in the United Kingdom, the *Bengalee* writes:—Their difficulties and disabilities are numerous. They experience difficulty in being admitted to the various Universities, Colleges, Inns of Court, Hospitals and other educational institutions. They labour under disabilities in the matter of fellowships, post-graduate appointments and practical training at factories and workshops; they are excluded from the officers' training corps at the Universities and Inns of Court, while the growing manifestation of race and colour prejudice against them is so marked as to attract considerable attention. Formerly, to be admitted to the Inns of Court Indian students had only to produce a certificate of good character from two Barristers. Now they have to get one from the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of their home district, and this often involves applications to police officers. The Indian Students' Department and the Bureau of Information are superfluous and unnecessary and should be abolished. This is the most

BENGALIAN
30th Aug. 1916.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
30th Aug. 1916.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
30th Aug. 1916.

BENGALIAN,
29th Aug. 1916.

suitable time for removing the grievances of Indian students in England, and the matter should be taken up in earnest by the Government of India.

(h)—General.

BENGALÉE.
25th Aug. 1916.

502. The *Bengalée* writes:—His Excellency Lord Carmichael makes a genuine effort in his public utterances to take the community into his confidence. He made a notable pronouncement in his recent speech at

Lord Carmichael and the Defence of India Act.

Dacca. The speech was a justification of the administration of the Defence of India Act in this Presidency. Lord Carmichael's explanation, however, leaves untouched a point of vital importance. In England there is an Advisory Board, consisting of judicial experts, which deals with all cases of internment. His Excellency says that in every case of internment an officer who by his position is eligible to act as a High Court Judge and whose reputation for fairness seems to the Governor in Council unquestionable examines the evidence tendered by the police. The evidence in some cases is that of informers, sometimes it is the statements of interned persons. The journal asks if this is sufficient. The evidence of informers is necessarily tainted. Therefore there is all the greater reason why the utmost care and circumspection should be exercised in dealing with it. A Board is better than a single individual, as two heads are better than one, and the paper urges the creation of such a Board, on which there should at least be one Indian.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
25th Aug. 1916.

503. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—Everyone will fully agree with His Excellency that more abominable crimes than these assassinations and dacoities cannot be conceived, and feel deeply grateful to him for his admission that the vast majority of the people look upon them with horror. They have absolutely no reason to view the matter otherwise, for assassins and dacoits are as much a terror to them as they are to the police. These crimes are more economic than political in their origin. It is quite true that a revolutionary movement was set on foot in 1907, when bombs were first manufactured and introduced in this country, but with the capture of its authors, who were either hanged or transported to the Andamans, it was practically suppressed. A few escaped, but some of them at least were subsequently arrested and punished. The present race of anarchists is of a different type. They are devoid of patriotism; they have degenerated into veritable professional dacoits and thieves. They are generally men without employment, and in a destitute condition. They, therefore, rob to save themselves from starvation or enrich themselves, if possible. If they are caught and put on their trial, they pose as patriots to evoke popular sympathy. They murder police officials, not to embarrass the Government, but from motives of self-preservation and revenge. It is a remarkable fact that they do not make indiscriminate attempts on police officers, but select only such of them for their victims as watch their movements or are likely to give valuable evidence against them during their trial. They are thus only ordinary criminals, who should not be glorified into political revolutionaries, and they should be dealt with under the ordinary laws of the land and not under the provisions of the war measures. It is impossible to believe that many of the interned, if not all, can have anything to do with these cruel and blood-thirsty ruffians. On the report of an informer the C. I. D. recommend the internment of a certain person. The evidence of the informer is placed before a high officer to decide whether the suspect deserves to be interned or not. The only material before him is the evidence of the informer; neither the latter nor the accused is present; nor is the former cross-examined or the latter given an opportunity of producing evidence. The officer's position, it has been stated, is equal to that of a High Court Judge, but even if an angel were in his place, what other alternative has he than to pronounce the accused guilty on the *ex-parte* evidence placed before him? Of course, the lives of the informers must be protected, but strict justice must also be administered. How can this be done when a man is found guilty on the one-sided statement of his accuser? His Excellency refers to the question of allowances given to those interned

The Dacca Durbar speech.

and seems to think that they are sufficient. The reverse is the case. In many cases the families of these unfortunate men are either starving or have become a burden on their poor relatives.

504. The *Bengalee* writes that it is not very long ago that the Vice-President of the Bengal Legislative Council

The Dacca Durbar speech.

declared Bengal to be suspect because of the anarchists and political crime. The Governor of Bengal alone has never been a party to this general accusation against a whole people for the misdeeds of a few young men. The authorities are quite prepared to enhance the rigorous measures that are adopted for dealing with criminals and suspects connected with the conspiracy against Government. The journal does not think that public opinion will support such a policy. His Excellency appealed to the people of Bengal to show their genuine detestation for outrages which detract from the fair fame of the motherland. This appeal will not fall upon heedless ears, since there is a universal desire that anarchism and political crime should disappear from the country.

505. Commenting on His Excellency's recent speech at Dacca, the

Internments.

Bengalee remarks:—Are the charges, or what is material in them, communicated to the political suspect and his written explanation taken thereon? Both the charges and the explanations should be in writing, and they should be laid before the judicial expert whose opinion is taken on the case. The journal again urges that an Advisory Board should be formed, with one or two Indian members on it, to deal with all cases of internment. The demand of educated public opinion is unequivocal in the matter.

506. The *Bengalee* writes:—It will be a grave misfortune to Bengal if

Lord Carmichael's term of office.

Lord Carmichael retires at the end of his term of office. It is difficult to realise all that he has done for Bengal during these troublous and critical years. Without his firm and far-seeing guidance, indiscriminating repression would have been let loose on the land and the situation might have become infinitely worse than it is. The paper earnestly hopes that His Excellency the Viceroy will recognise the wisdom and the need of allowing Lord Carmichael to remain at the helm of affairs in Bengal and strongly recommend an extension of his term of office.

507. Why is the death-roll so excessive in India? asks the *Amrita*

"Public health in India."

Bazar Patrika. Because of its phenomenal

poverty and the utter indifference of the authorities towards the most important question of public health. Fifty or sixty years ago the people had an abundance of wholesome food, which enabled them successfully to ward off the attacks of deadly diseases. Their constitutions have now been thoroughly weakened by starvation and they are no longer immune from even simple maladies. Even the ordinary seven days' fever cannot be easily shaken off by them: it does not disappear on the eighth day, but assumes a remittent or some other malignant type. As regards the apathy of the responsible rulers, here is a glaring instance. When malarial fever first broke out in Bengal in the sixties of the last century, in an epidemic form, the "Epidemic Fevers Commission" was appointed to enquire into its causes and suggest remedies. They made a thorough investigation into the subject and recommended, among other things, the removal of obstructions to the free egress of water. In short, they said that the water-logged condition of the villages, caused by railway and other embankments, was one of the chief causes of the outbreak. If the authorities had taken immediate steps to give effect to these recommendations by improving the drainage system of the country, Bengal would not have been in its present desolate condition. They remained utterly indifferent and inactive, with the result that they now find it a hopeless task to eradicate this disease from the Presidency.

508. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—One of the object-lessons

How the world is deteriorating.

which the present war has put before the world is the fabulous wealth of Great Britain and the phenomenal poverty of India. The daily war expenditure of England is almost equal to the annual revenue of Bengal. It is a well-known fact that it is mainly the wealth of India which has made Britain the greatest, the richest and the most glorious country in the world. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

BENGALKEE.
26th Aug. 1916.

BENGALKEE.
26th Aug. 1916.

BENGALKEE.
27th Aug. 1916.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
28th Aug. 1916.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
29th Aug. 1916.

in one of his letters to the Welby Commission, said that "British India sent out, or exported, of her produce to the extent of £526,740,000 (for only 45 years—1849-50 to 1894-95), for which she has not received a single farthing's worth of any kind of material return." It may also be remembered that the British Empire in India is built up entirely with the money of India. While our obligation to England can never be repaid for the inestimable blessings of peace, order and education which she has brought to this country, the fact should also be admitted that the price India had to pay for them has reduced her almost to the point of starvation. The lot of the Indian cultivator is to be pitied. He can live only by agriculture, but he has not enough land to cultivate. There is a constant scramble for it. He has availed himself of every inch of fertile ground for the purpose of growing food for himself and family and paying his rent and taxes, yet he has not enough of it to earn a living, and if there is drought or inundation, he finds himself in the grip of a famine or severe scarcity. Famines are the order of the day in India. Add to this the terrible fact that pestilential diseases are causing dreadful havoc among these cultivators from year's end to year's end. If they emigrate they are treated like beasts of burden and subjected to all kinds of torture and indignity by their "civilised" white brethren.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th Aug. 1916.

509. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—The year under notice was a memorable one in the history of the Howrah Municipality, inasmuch as it obtained for the first time the privilege of a non-official Chairman. Up to this period, the Magistrate of the district had always been the Chairman, and thus the institution was for all practical purposes an officialised body. The present report is the handiwork of Mr. Hopkyns, the last of the Magistrate-Chairmen; and the most interesting portion of it is that doubt is expressed by him as to the success of the administration under a non-official, elected Chairman. It is quite instructive to read his remarks on this point. Although he could find time to supervise the working of so huge a machine, after performing his multifarious duties as Magistrate and Collector of the important district of Howrah with its large European population, he is not sure that a non-official would be able to do so with equal success! A more amusing statement is scarcely conceivable. A Magistrate, even of the reputation and position of Mr. Hopkyns, must be something superhuman if he claims to be equal to the efficient administration of such a large municipality and district. There must be loopholes for improvement in such a dual arrangement. It must be recognised that a non-official Chairman has a greater stake in the town and a greater incentive to work as the trusted representative of his fellow-townsmen and fellow-countrymen than an official one. Such being the case, the arguments used and relied on by Mr. Hopkyns necessarily fall flat.

III.—LEGISLATION.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
29th Aug. 1916.

510. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—It should be remembered that, when a clear legal definition of the word "Government" is given in the Penal Code, one is not justified in giving a fanciful meaning to it. Why is "Government" explained in the Code if it is not to be utilised in regard to sections where the expression occurs? If the Government established by law in British India be a system, then adieu to all criticism of Government. Strangely enough, the Poona Magistrate, when convicting Mr. Tilak under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, took his stand on this ground, namely, that Government was a system, and as Mr. Tilak had brought it into contempt by his utterances he was guilty of disseminating sedition!

J. E. SPENCER,
Offg. Special Assistant.

13, ELYSIUM ROW,
CALCUTTA,
The 2nd September 1916.